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Protestants and the Pope.

On Sunday prayers for the dying Pope were offered up in several Protestant churches of whose services we have particular reports and, probably, in many more as to which we have no such information.

They were indicative of a change in the attitude of Protestantism toward the Roman Catholic Church which is one of the most remarkable religious developments of recent years. Even not more than a quarter of a century ago that Church, by far the greatest in Christendom, was usually excluded from consideration by Protestants when they were discussing the means and agencies for the propagation of Christianity. The article on the Pope in the Westminster Confession, in which he was described as that antichrist, that man of sin and son of perdition," represented the prevailing Protestant belief.

Twenty-five years before this whole country had been stirred by a political agitation against the Roman Catholic Church which seemed to some prophets ominous of a religious war. That Church, then comparatively feeble, has now grown into the strongest in the republic, yet, instead of the bitterness of hostility against it proclaimed and predicted by the old Know-Nothingism, there have come harmony and respect. In Protestant churches prayers were offered up for the suffering and dying Pope. The Roman Pontiff has become a Christian brother, and Protestants join with Catholics in celebrating the spiritual exaltation of his character and the services he has rendered to Christianity. He was described by a Methodist preacher of New York on Sunday as " a leader of the great army of the LORD's hosts," a " spiritual commander-in-chief," a "champion of the faith who has never wavered from the Catholic position and the theology of THOMAS AQUINAS," " who has done much for the progress of civilization." who " has restored the golden age of the Papacy in its best sense.

Such a tribute to a Pope from a Protestant pulpit would have been impossible when LEO XIII. ascended the Papal throne. The bitterness of the old Protestant controversy, as expressed in the article of the Westminster Confession to which we have referred, had been moderated even then, but it had not been nitigated to an extent which would have made possible such expressions in a Methodist pulpit, or in any other Protestant pulpit. Even then Catholicism was looked upon by Protestantism as apart from Christianity.

A prayer for the Pope offered in an Fpiscopal Church of Brooklyn, however, was in terms which suggested an oldtime controversy, for he was described simply as "the Bishop of Rome," and, in a sermon preached by the rector, as the head of the "Italian Church." That is, the Rev. Mr. SWENTZEL took pains to emphasize his rejection of the Papacy, though he looked on " the general interest in LEO XIII." as " a happy omen for the fiture, as showing how people come together." "The old furious cries, 'No Papacy and 'Protestant heretics,' "he said, " will find no echo to-day."

This leads us to say that we have observed a steadily growing spirit of toleration and respect in the many letters of religious discussion we receive from Catholics and Protestants. The time was when they flung the most offensive epithets at each other. Now, as it must have been observed, they reason together to each other some chance of escape from

the wrath to come. quently this new spirit of tolerance is due sened religious conviction. When men's temptuously of Presbyterians, but they and waited confidently. all united in denunciation of the wickedget together, for differences which once that the Methodists have just adopted at which once would have been rejected by them with loathing as a "Romish" gation as " a leader of the great army of the LORD'S hosts."

Co-operation or Competition?

When the full returns are made up. there is no question that the figures for Canada's foreign commerce will apended June 30, 1903. This practically doubles the figures of ten years ago, and another doubling within the coming decade. Canada's future presents an exceedingly rosy aspect, and the correspondence of her products for export with some of our own principal lines commands the attention of the American people and urges consideration of whether America and Canada shall cooperate or compete.

Such consideration involves no question of reciprocity or commercial union. and least of all, of political union. Both countries are fairly content with their launches a destroyer of the mosquito

present system of government, and any and all questions arising out of present conditions are essentially commercial. Political matters may and should be left to take care of themselves. The commercial question is rapidly taking an importance which cannot be ignored with either wisdom or safety. The United States will err greatly if, in the consciousness of its own strength and greatness, it regards the matter with indifference, or if it assumes an attitude of commercial hostility toward its energetic northern

It is not Canadian brains, energy and capital only that are making for Canada's rapid, almost phenomenal, development. In all those items, American influence is strongly marked. Millions of American dollars are in Canadian railways, Canadian mines and Canadian forests. The financial interests of the two countries are becoming more closely linked and more intimately involved every year. Americans invest their money in the securities of Canada's prosperous and prospectively prosperous railways. Branches of large American manufacturing concerns are numerous, and they represent large American investment. Americans own and operate enormous areas of Canada's lumber tracts and Americans are heavily interested in Canada's vast and varied metal and mineral resources, from Cape Breton to

the Rockies This " invasion " of Canada by active American capital excites neither fear nor jealousy. On the contrary, it is welcomed so long as no effort is made to interfere with Canadian politics. As a rule, no such effort is made. The American investor in Canadian enterprises has at home all the politics he needs to keep him alive and active. He is in Canada for business, and the Canadian is glad to join with him and share the fruits of his investment and his commercial activity. Even an approximation of the amount of American capital thus invested is difficult to make, but in the aggregate it represents a pretty bunch of millions. Without them. Canada would probably be less prosperous than she is to-day. Canada's laws and system of government offer security and stability to American investment in her boundless resources, and Americans avail themselves of the opportunity presented. Their enterprises are not taxed out of existence and their wares and products are placed upon an equal footing with those of the home

A close connection now exists between American and Canadian capital, energy, and production. The question which now presents itself with ever-increasing force is, how far this connection shall continue in the process of distribution. As we have already shown, Canada is one of our best customers. Her purchases for the last fiscal year were not far from \$125,000,000. What is the best method of increasing that amount by measures, not necessarily reciprocity or commercial union, through which Canada's purchasing power will be increased to the mu-

tual advantage of both countries? Canada is already a rich country. Her wealth is increasing from year to year with great rapidity. Were she to at home, she could readily exclude much that she now buys from us. Were she to place high export duties on her forest products she could seriously affect our interests in lumber and the allied products. The rapid development of her enormous productive areas in the northwest and the increase and extension of her transportation facilities may make her a serious competitor in the world's market for the products of farm and

Is the United States to cooperate with her or to compete with her? Are there not lines in which we can greatly increase our purchases from her, and, through such means, greatly increase her purchases from us? To sit in satisfied contemplation of the enormous balance of trade which now stands in our favor may be very cheerful, but is it either good policy or good business?

Mosquito and Agamo.

There is no kindly feeling in the unscientific world at present for the professional Bughunters. In the last two or three years certain men of scienceand men of science are often altogether calmly and respectfully, and even leave too certain-have proclaimed the quickcoming extermination of mosquitoes. Well, the pools have been stirred. There It cannot be denied, however, that fre- is kerosene in the milk and butter. The mosquito breeding grounds have been to lessened partisanship because of les- visited by gentlemen with a large collection of polysyllabic Greek and Latin religious faith was strongest it was hybrid names. The mosquitoes have most inflexible. Protestantism divided had peremptory notice to quit. The up into warring factions for conscience | Bughunters were sure that the end of the sake. Baptists pursued Methodists with mosquito world had come. These Mosreproaches and Episcopalians spoke con- quito-Millerites sat in their laboratories

And how was scientific Wisdom justiness of the Papacy. Now there is a fied of her children? Never in the history strong tendency in Protestantism to of men and mosquitoes have there been so many of the latter raising CAIN so provoked bitter controversy are now in- multitudinously with the former. Jerdifferently regarded. It is significant, too, sey, Long Island, Staten Island, are covered with mosquitoes. Even Manhattan Asbury Park a ritualistic form of worship has been nagged as she never was before. Big mosquitoes play on the loud trombone and slay. Little mosquitoes play device, and a Methodist minister lauds on the harmonica and slay. Invisible the Pope before an approving congre- and almost infinitely little mosquitoes penetrate the best armored netting. Outdoors and indoors, day and night, the infernal chorus chants and the work of butchery goes on. The year which was to see the conquest and destruction of the mosquitoes is already memorable as the great mosquito year. Let us do proximate \$150,000,000 for the fiscal year justice even to the enemy. The mosquito expenses of which shall be provided for into a triumph. An indomitable survivor; all present indications point clearly to clearly the fittest; a model of persistence and determination. We should like to have the scoundrel perish, like NERO, by the justest doom that ever the destroyer yet destroyed"; but meanwhile we cannot forget that this destroyer is

strenuous and " has the stuff." But science will not give up the battle. At the very hour when decillions of mosquitoes are harpooning these poor, helpless human eighty millions, Dr. CHARLES WARDELL STILES of the Public Health. Marine Hospital and Hookworm Service

fleet. Dr. STILES is dear to all the energetic except the mosquitoes. Since he found the Loafing-Bacillus or Lazy-Germ, the Uncinaria Americana, and so accounted for the laziness of the Southern clay-eaters and the rest of the unstrenuous, there has been a noticeable increase of industry and vigor. In a few generations the Hookworm will hook no longer and laziness disappear. The charm of contrast naturally led Dr. STILES to put a hook in the jaws of the mosquito, the type of activity, energy, restlessness and nervous force.

He found that the mosquito can be killed only by the mosquito. In its gifted insides the mosquito keeps a parasite, "its natural enemy." Were it not for this parasite, this little rift in the mosquito's lute, Man would cease and Mosquito reign absolutely. "When mosquitoes are few "-what year was that?-they are few because their bosom foe is putting them out of business. Mosquitoes that give houseroom to this parasite " do not live long." Now, we have never known a mosquito that had any ambition to be a centenarian. Mosquitoes don't want to live long. A short life and a merry one for them. Drinking human blood they find their euthanasia.

Dr. STILES calls his mosquito destroyer Agamomermis culicis, a two-turreted and formidable name. When he "discovers a gating the parasites in sufficient num-

bers," the mosquitoes will be destroyed. It is impossible not to venerate this name. We prefer to call it Agamo, do not seem to have outweighed the conand looks like a cousin of Dynamo. But good citizenship which impelled its the mosquito is a tough fowl to bag and loves to disappoint destroyers. How would it do to inoculate the villain with Uncinaria Americana? Would a mosquito ever get too lazy to bite?

From Hookworm and Agamo we hope for much. Which doesn't mitigate the fact that this summer the mosquitoes are unhampered destroyers, not destroyees.

Wood, the Displacer.

We have printed more than once the fact that Gen. LEONARD WOOD'S next friend and legal adviser at Santiago, Major JAMES E. RUNCIE, has repeatedly declared in private that the North American Review article attacking Gen. BROOKE was written by RUNCIE at WOOD'S request to get BROOKE out of Cuba.

We have also printed more than once the fact that, according to Major Run-CIE's repeated statements in private during the past two or three years, Gen. BROOKE'S demand for the court-martialling of the author of the article was referred by the War Department to Gen. Wood at Havana, and that Gen. Wood thereupon stated to Washington that his understanding was that while Run-CIE had written the article he had not but had merely given it to a friend of his, RUNCIE's, to be used as the basis of

editorial comment in some newspaper. The War Department continues to believe that what Gen. LEONARD WOOD at to-day's holiday festival. told it about the genesis of the attack on BROOKE was true. At least, we judge build a high tariff wall around her iron so from certain expressions in the recent and steel industries, and manufacture article in the Army and Navy Journal, Dock Department, called forth by the inunderstanding of the matter

get Gen. BROOKE out of Cuba was inspired solely by unselfish and patriotic considerations? Is it true that his faithful friend RUNCIE prepared the article attacking Brooke without thought of in the granting of dock and bulkhead leases the promotion of Gen. Wood's personal fortunes? Is it true that the article as justify acts of the Tammany Commissioners written by RUNCIE at WOOD's request was intended only as a memorandum for editors? Is it true that there was a violation of good faith by the publishers in New York in attaching Major RUNCIE's name to the article he had written at Wood's request to get Brooke out of Cuba?

If all these things are true, or if any plain the following passages from a letter written by Major RUNCIE at Santiago on Nov. 28, 1899, which accompanied the article itself to the man for whom Wood had asked Runcie to prepare the attack on BROOKE in order to get Louis. BROOKE out of Cuba?

" Use this in any way you think fit in any publica ion, preferably Harper's Weekly-but don't put my Things here have recently been even worse than when you were here, but there seems to be a dawn. ing light around Washington, and it may be the beginning of a better day for Wood as well as for Cuba. . . Always faithfully,

" J. E. RUNCIE." What did Gen. Wood's friend and confidant have in mind when he put the better day for Wood ahead of the better day for Cuba?

There should be no further displacing of honorable and veteran army officers for Gen. LEONARD WOOD'S benefit until the whole truth is known about his previous successes as a displacer.

School Money and the Race Question

The lower branch of the Georgia Legislature has rejected a proposed amendment to the State Constitution providing that only money paid in taxes by colored residents shall be applied to public schools for that race. The same proposition has lately been advanced in Mississippi, and was for a long time under discussion in Alabama. The Georgia Constitution now provides for a " thorough system of common schools for the education of children in the elementary branches of an English education only, as nearly uniform as practicable, the has rallied gallantly and changed defeat by taxation. The schools shall be free to all children of the State, but separate schools shall be provided for the white

and colored races." An idea of how the projected division of school moneys, if authorized, would work is furnished in the case of Maryland, where the colored population has a very much larger share of the wealth, intelligence and earning capacity of the State than is the case in Georgia. The State Comptroller has made an apportionment of the State school funds, \$180,000 to white and \$37,000 to colored schools. The population of Maryland is 1,200,000, 80 per cent. white and 20 per cent. colored. In the division of the school fund the white schools received 83 per cent. of the total and the colored

schools 17. Illiteracy is much more general among colored than white people in Maryland, and in addition to the sums paid by the State for primary education, considerable sums are collected and disbursed for high schools and universities, amounting in Maryland to \$350,000 a year, practically all of which is for the education of white children. There are no private schools for colored children, though there are many for white children, and of the whole amount of disbursements for school purposes 90 per cent. goes to white and only 10 per cent. of it to colored children.

In respect of tax-paying competence, fully 98 per cent. of the income of Georgia is from white taxpayers, and if the existing disparity in school expenses was increased to a division based on taxes it would be tantamount to a denial of all education for children of the colored race. The colored population where largest is poorest, and the means of educating colored children from the proceeds of taxation paid by colored people are few, scanty and elusive.

Georgia has a large colored population. It has too, a considerable illiterate population, white and colored, and rapid and inexpensive manner of propa- the proposition to reduce the expenses for colored schools in a State in which the division of illiteracy over the age of 10 is 52 for the colored and only 12 for parasite in the mosquito's midst. A the white population was not without brave parasite and worthy of a better support on financial grounds; but these which sounds impressive and practical siderations of humanity, progress and rejection.

Our French Visitors.

The anniversary of the fall of the Basile, particularly memorable when the administration of French Government affairs is in the hands of Republicans combating reactionary tendencies, will be celebrated in this city to-day with the customary pienic, dances, fireworks, banquet and speeches, and a feature of it will be the attendance of the French sailors, the marines and crew of the French warship Tage. They have been observed, in small groups, wandering about the streets of New York, in their uniforms of blue and white and with their swarthy countenances oddly set off, in many cases, by blond mustaches. Their stolidity differs greatly from the usual vivacity of Frenchmen hereabouts. The explanation of this is probably that France recruits its sailors, practically, from the two provinces of Brittany and Normandy.

There are in the American Navv 25,000 sailors, but France, with a coast line very much less than the United States, has 43 000 sailors and marines in its service. It is to the credit of the sailors seen about intended it to be published as an article, town for the past week that they mind their own business, keep out of brawls and disputes, and enjoy the sights of the town without adding anything to the fund of disorder. They are welcome

The Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY'S defence of the Tammany administration of the purporting to state the War Department's | vestigation making by the District Attor-Is it true that Gen. Woop's desire to | ing force, which, we take it, is the present municipal administration. Mr. MURPHY ignores the serious allegations as to improprieties, which in his case were that friends and kinsmen of the Tammany Commissioners were favored above other parties and privileges. Mr. MURPHY seeks to alleged to have been illegal by saying that other administrations have done as much or more. Reference to Pier 24 is not an

answer to his accusers. The only way in which the whole truth of the situation in the Dock Department can be brought out is by judicial proceedings such as are in progress now, and we feel justified in predicting that the District Attorney will give respectful consideration one of them is true, how are we to ex- to any evidence of official wrongdoing by his enemies which Mr. MURPHY may submit to him.

Senator Burron of Kansas had no right to take advantage of President ROOSEVELT'S generous enthusiasm for a Jerusalem in St

It warms the patriot heart to know that the American sea fighters did themselves name to it unless you think it necessary. . . But | and their country credit not only as guests. now is the time to print this where it will be read. but likewise as hosts, in German and British waters. Nor does it hurt the patriot pocketbook, for the sea fighters themselves, and not the national treasury, pay the shot. All the little extra delicacies necessitated by the social activities at Kiel and Portsmouth came out of the pay and allowances of the officers of Admiral Cotton's fleet and every other American can enjoy the reputation for hospitality earned abroad by his sailormen in foreign waters with the comforting thought that it didn't cost the national treasury of his country a cent

Songs by the "Norsk Nightingale." From the Muwaukee Sentingl.

Sewer Sewerson, the "Norsk Nightingale," was born in Minneapolis in 1877 and died recently in Dawson City, with his boots on. The following somet is his most famous production: ODE TO STEWED PRUNES.

Ay don't lak pleplant pies so wery vell
Yen ay skol eat ice cream may teeth skol ache,
Ay ant ban stuck on dis har Yony cake
Or crackers yust so dry sum peanut shell:
Ay ant lak no dried apples—der skol svell
Until ay tank may belt skol nearly break,
And dis har breakfast fude ay tank ban fake—
Yim Dumps ban boosting it so it skol sell.

But ay tell yu, ef yu vant someteng fine Someteng so sweet sum very sveetest home virh yulce that taste about lak nice port vine Only it ant cost hardly any money. Ef yu vant someteng yust lak angel fude. Yust try stewed prunes—bay yiminy, dey ban gude

> THE LUMBER JACK Ay ban common lumber yack,
> Dat ban all, yu say,
> But ay never skol go back
> To old koutry, nay!
> Ay gat sax'y cents a day,
> Vork lak nigger, tu,
> But, bay yiminy, ak skol stay,
> Dat's vat ay skol du!

Some men lak to driving team, Dat ban qvite gude yob, Oder fallers fix up scheme, Den go out and rob Some poor Scandinavian slob Den go or Scandinavian sing Seme poor Scandinavian sing Dat ban nice vork, tul Ay altoi dodging dis har mob, Dat's vat ay skol du!

Some men come to me and say,
"Olaf, yu ban fule!
Yu ban breaking back al! day,
Yust lak yackasa mule.
Vay you don't skol go to akule?"
Den ay tal dam, "Yu
Mind yure besness and keep kule,
Dat's vat ay skol du!"

Ay ban common lumber yack. Ay aan common lumber yack.
But, bay Yeorge, ay know
Ay ban following right track
Yes, ay tal yu so!
Ay skol vading in deep snow,
All long venter through,
Den may pange ay skol blow
Dat's vat ay skol du!

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC. Celebration in Honor of Its Founding-New

School Building to Be Erected. ITHACA, N. Y., July 13 .- A week's cele bration in honor of the founding of the George Junior Republic at Freeville was concluded to-day, when the trustees voted to erect a new school building, at a cost of \$12,000. This sum is already available, and work on the new building will begin at once. It was also voted to found a following trustees attended the final exercises in honor of the eighth anniversary: Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn. Everett Wendell of New York city, Philip Cabot of Boston, Clarence F. Wyckoff of Ithaca, Frank Richardson of Auburn, Frederick Almy of Buffalo, G. Smith Miller of Peterboro, the Rev. John Hutchins of Litchfield, and John F. George of New York.

The exercises to-day included a Gubert play entitled "Sweethearts," in which l'homas Osborne and Mrs. Frank Richardson of Auburn took the leading parts. A second play was given by the graduates of the school, entitled "Box and Cox." On Sunday the new chapel, presented to the Republic by Mrs. Clinch of Georgia, was dedicated The services were conducted by Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, who has taken a deep interest in the work of the

Republic of late. The George Junior Republic is a self governing school for boys and girls with criminal tendencies. Special attention is given to the industrial and intellectual sides, and the boys and girls are kept busy all the time. The Republic was founded eight years ago by Mr. George, who was its leading spirit for seven years, but who re-signed to assist in the founding of a similar school elsewhere. The school includes about one hundred acres of land at Freeville, and has a legislative, executive and judicial system conducted by the boys

themselves. It also publishes a paper.

The Republic was a conception of Mr.

George, but other philanthropists have taken a deep interest in the work, and the school is finely equipped. In eradicating avil and criminal instincts from boys and girls, the school has had marked suc Jakie" Smith, the famous coxswain of the Cornell crews, is a graduate of the ol, and was at one time its president.

CONGRESSMEN AT NAVY YARD. Will Examine Buildings to Fix Amount of 1904 Appropriation.

Nine members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives visited the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday to inspect the yard and buildings, with a view to ascertaining how much money a view to ascertaining how much money will be required to run the yard for the next year. The committeemen were Represent tives A. G. Dayton of West Virginia, George E. Foss of Illinois, Henry C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, Sydney E. Mudd of Maryland, Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts, Farish C. Tate of Georgia, John F. Rixey of Virginia, William W. Kitchin of South Carolina, and Willard D. Vandiver of Missouri.

D. Vandiver of Missouri. They were brought to the yard on the despatch boat Dolphin and were received with a salute of ff een guns from the receiving ship Columbia. They were es-corted to the house of Rear Admiral Rodgers, he commandant of the vard, where they had luncheon and were introduced to the heads of the various departments. During the afternoon the committee questioned the heads of departments. To-day they will inspect the buildings.

The committee will make an inspection of other navy yards.

BANK MESSENGER 40 YEARS. Charles Malley Has Handled a Billion

Dollars in That Time. Charles Mailey, a messenger of the National Bank of Commerce, completed yesterday his fortieth year of service in that institution. He has been the confidential carrier of gold and paper money in all that time and has handled more than a billion dollars. The payment for Alaska by the United States passed through his hands in gold and he had the handling of the milwere furnished to the Govern

ment by the bank during the war.

On the day after the Jay Cooke failure in 1873, he turned into the bank a \$1,000 gold certificate and a \$500 gold certificate. The receipt of the money was duly entered book, but the money disappeared and its loss caused much anxiety those responsible for it. Ten years later, in 1883, the money was found by girl pickers in a paper mill in Boston, and was duly returned. It had gone in the waste paper

Mr. Mailey was congratulated by the officers and clerks yesterday upon his long term of service. He has remained a messenger from choice to escape the confine ment of desk work.

10 Per Cent. Freshman Increase at Yale. NEW HAVEN, July 13 .- Secretary Stokes of the Yale Corporation, to-night gave out

the following: "Full returns from the entrance examination committees of the two undergraduate departments of Yale University show an increase in the number of final candies from 681 to 785. Last year's undergraduate freshmen enrollment was 592. That for this fall will show an increase of over 10 per cent.

The Improvement in Photography. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The improve ment in photography recommended by Mr. Ros-siter Johnson in your issue of July 9 comes like the

thuriel spear of picturesqueness and nature. losely touching the conventional habits of the time and the machines of our so-called studios. For soldierly carriage or graceful pose, the ar

tistic may continually pockets!" But dudes and fashions are of a different and more effective demand. Indeed, the squat instrument for photos, and campstool attitude of painters, develop black and blank caverns down nose even of beauty unadorned, and the hand out of focus becomes anything but a thing of beauty or a loy forever. The contorted nose, as well as the pudding-bag hand, requires more brains and attention to details while looking through a glass darkly than can be fairly expected of photograph flends or artists. Even our natural complexion has all character removed—no line of thought nor mpress of soul's experience can be pictured now adays. We are in the hands of men posers and women negative touchers, so hands are in pockets and noses in air and skins stippled, and we see no one as if face to face.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

NORTH HATLEY. Province of Quebec, Canada,

July 4 and July 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is every reason for showing foreign Jackies and officers the same attention and good feeling which are extended to American ships now cruising in European waters. But, rather strangely, little attention or publicity has been paid the Tag with its 550 French officers and men, who, under the gallant Admiral Rivet, are mehored in the h River off the foot of Thirty On July 4 the French had their ship decorated and illuminated in honor of the occasion, but none of the local contemporaries, much to my regret made any mention of it in the press.

As on the 14th of July the French celebrate their national holiday in commemoration of the fall of the Bastile, I think this a fitting occasion to bespeak the presence of the Tage in our papers NOT A FRENCHMAN, BUT A COSMOPOLITAN

Squadron A, Van Cortlandt Golfers and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. What do yo hink about the nerve of Squadron A using lockers in the golf house in Van Cortlandt Park? There are not enough lockers there now. I and others have sought to get lockers, but we have been refused because there was none to rent out. We were simply told that all had been rented, but we were not told that the Squadron's polo players had taken some of them. Either it is a golf house or it isn't. Next, I suppose we'll hear that baseball nines that play at the park have hired lockers in the golf house. They have just as much right to them as the Squadron, and practically more, as the Squadron, being a rich organization, can provide its own lockers. I am not disputing that the Squadron puts up a great game of polo and draws great crowds. That has nothing to do with the case: the golf lockers by right belong to the golfers. Bestdex, are the golf players, who use the links allyear gound nearly, to have no lockers because the Squadron may have several games in the whole year?

"New York, July 12.

W. B. B. in the golf house in Van Cortlandt Park?

CATHEDRAL'S GIANT COLUMNS. They Can't Be Holsted and Must Be Rolled

Ashore-Week to Transfer Them. An attempt was made yesterday to move the two great columns which are to be placed in the sanctuary arch of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, but owing to the time required to prepare for the work, they could not even be landed from the lighter on which they lie, at 135th street and the North River. When the tide is similar school at Litchfield, Conn. The high, about 1 o'clock, this afternoon the columns will be rolled off the lighter on to landing stage built for the purpose. Capt. Alfred Sorensen of Boston, who is in charge of the work, said yesterday that any attempt to hoist the columns off the lighter might lead to injuring them. It was stated at the cathedral yesterday that nearly a week would be required to move

> probably be carried on at night. The columns will be moved from the pier into Twelfth avenue, thence to Manhattan avenue, and up the Amsterdam avenue hill to the cathedral.
>
> Each column is worth about \$25,000, and there are six more to be brought from Vinalhaven, Me., where they were quarried. The two larger sections of the columns now here lie on the deck of the lighter Ben Franklin. They weigh ninety tons each and are thirty-eight feet long. The smaller sections, which are in the hold,

landing place to the cathedral. As the work is likely to obstruct traffic it will

weigh forty tons apiece and are eighteen feet long. DOWIE WORTH MILLIONS. His Counsel Admits It in a Suit for Libel

in Chicago CHICAGO, July 13 .- Progress in the libel suit brought by Samuel G. Priddle against John Alexander Dowie in Judge Smith's court to-day resulted in several admissions on part of counsel for the defendant that are considered important by Priddle. They are that Dowie is worth several millions of dollars, that he believes he is the spirit of Elijah restoring the Gospel practices and doctrines, that he believes himself to be the messenger that was spoken of in the prophecy who should arise in the last days.

Priddle charges that Dowie published statements reflecting on his character and among other things asserted that he was "a prophet of the gutter and of damnation" and an "insane fanatic." Dowie sets up the plea that Priddle has not led a good life and that he was justified in attacking his character. To this assertion Priddle repll s that he was a disciple of Dowie and that the latter cannot set up as a defence acts in his past life that he has already confessed to him

AUTO HORN PICKINGS.

Profitable Field of Thievery Opened Up by the Automobile.

The Detective Bureau and the plainclothes policemen of the various precincts are being troubled with a new form of thievery. The use of horns on automobiles in place of gongs has opened up an attractive and profitable field for crooks. The bells of these horns are usually made of silver. The cheapest are worth at least \$5, and some come as high as \$25. Inspector McClusky's men swooped down recently on a "fence," in which they found fifty of these horns, each of them worth \$10.

REJECTS MARTYR TABLET.

Board of Education Doesn't Like Grouping Assassinated Presidents.

At a meeting of the Board of Education resterday, the committee on supplies reported against accepting the offer of some citizens to place in the schools a tablet of the martyr Presidents, Lincoln, Gar-field and McKinley. They explained that the grouping of the figures represented principally the idea of assassination, which would make a bad impression on the chil-dren. The board approved the committee's action.

The W. C. T. U. Girl and the Cowboy.

From the Portland Oregonian. In Culbertson, Mon, Miss Edith O'Mara, a pretty young woman, who is a prominent member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and a church member of that place, arrested "Red" Cutcheon and John Morley, two bad men, who came drunk into the town and terrorized all the male inhabitants with their pistol practice. After landing the desperadoes in jail, Miss O'Mara immediately fell violently in love with Cutcheon and promised to marry him. On his part, Cutcheon has agreed to stop drinking liquor. The whole town is watching the end of this The whole town is watching the end of this queer courtship with unabated interest. The young woman was walking along the street in the evening when the two men rode into town and began to shoot out lights, whooping like Indians on a raid. Miss O'Mara was the only resident of the town who did not run for shelter. As the men came dashing up she accested them politely, and then she suddenly grew a pistol from the folds of her dress. The muzzle was first pointed at one and then at the other, with such rapidity that the two desperadoes failed to see any joke in it.

Joke in it
"Drop your revolvers, and drop them at once" commanded the girl. The two men allowed their revolvers to fall to the ground. The weapons were picked up by the girl, who then marched her prisoners to the Jail and turned them over to the marshal.

Then, like a true daughter of Eve, Miss O'Mara began to pity her prisoners, especially Cutcheon, and pity, a poet savs, is akin to love. She was heard to remark that "Red" Cutcheon was not such a bad-looking fellow, after all, when he was sober and washed up. after all, when he was sober and washed up. She talked long and earnestly with him in

"Why don't you brace up don't you brace up and be a man?" "Why don't you brace up and be a man?" she asked.

"Because no good-lool in' young woman like you ever asked me," said Bad Man Cutcheon. He swore he loved her and promised that he would never touch another drop of liquor if she would be his wife. She cried a bit, and then consenied to marry him. So, when "Red" Cutcheon was arraigned in court and fined \$25, charged with shooting his revolver inside the civ limits, his fine was paid. After a fond temporary parting with his newly-found sweetheart, he went to the ranch where he is employed, strangely quiet, and the manager was so tickled when he heard of the strange adventure that he made Cutcheon foreman of the ranch. Now the most of the other cowboys want to get drunk, ride into Culbertson and he arrested at the hands of the first pretty sirl they meet.

In telling of her engagement, Miss O'Mara said: "As long as I arrested Mr. Cutcheon, it is but fair that I make amends in some way—and so we are to be married." she asked.

Seven Years of Hard Labor.

From the Montgomery Advertiser. If Mr. Cleveland, or one of his type, is nominated it will be due largely to the returned sanity of the Southern Democracy, and for that condition the Advertiser has labored incessantly for seven years.

How It Happened.

The weather man went on a spree

And while upon his jamboree Went daffy as a loon. He put the rain machine in gear

d threw away the key And then he drank a keg of beer And laughed in boozy glee. He monkeyed with the cloudburst book and smashed the evelone cock

And put it up in hock. He bought a barrel of Jersey jack The very worst of booze-And then crept underneath his shack And curicd up for a sneeze.

Upon the fourth night of July He woke up with a start, And saw herce dragons in the sky

And then the safety valve be took

And flery serpents dart. Just then a devil chaser slewed And scurried round his bed. The while a flower pot miscued And showered on his head.

Of course he thought he had 'em sure, and straightway went and took A mighty swie of Reciev cure

And drink fore er forsook. So now we'll have the weather right-At least for quite a spell. Until again the chief gets tight And raises merry sheel.

DANBURY, Conn., July 12. SHORTWOOD SAGE.

ANARCHISTS BARRED OUT. The Law Enacted by the Last Congress It Now in Force.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The law of March 3, 1903, "to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," which was enacted as a result of the assassination of President McKinley, went into effect on July 3. The State Department has construed the law as requiring the rejection of all certificates of naturalization issued after July 3, which do not set forth, as required by the act in question, that the person naturalized is not opposed to all organized government, nor affiliated with any organization so opposed, that he does not advocate the unlawful assaulting or killing of officers of Government, and has not violated any of the provisions of the the six sections (the columns are in two sections and each has a pedestal), from the landing place to the cathedral. As the act.

The act requires that in order to make a court judgment of naturalization valid. a court judgment of naturalization valid, the record must show that the person naturalized conforms to the requirements enumerated above. Applications for pass-ports from persons naturalized since July 3, accompanied by court records which do not show that the applicants are free from the impediments set forth in the law will not be granted by the Department

Mr. Goldwin Smith and Pope Plus VII. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is pleasant to see Mr. Goldwin Smith so deeply nterested in the welfare of the Catholic Church and in the promotion of Christian morals that he is not satisfied either with the ordinary or the extraordinary courage of Pope Pius VII. in defending the sanctity of Christian marriage Mr. Smith does not deny that by refusing to annul the marriage of an American lady at the dictation of Napoleon the Pontiff showed courage. Not loes Mr. Smith deny that when he excommunicated the Emperor at the height of his shivered in dread of the great conqueror, the Pontiff showed extraordinary courage. Then it was that the Pontiff, physically weak and almost helpless, inflicted on the mighty Emperor the severest penalty known to the Church; for excommunication cut off from he body of the faithful and deprived of the aid, countenance and sympathy of every loya

Catholic the greatest monarch in Europe. Was not this act of the Pope "Hildebrandic" Napoleon's friends thought so. De M neval, speaking of the Pope and his conduct before the excommunication, says: "The influence our enemies, especially of the English, ominated Rome." "The Pope was obstidominated Rome." nate, always refusing to yield, and filled with the ideas of the Gregorys" (Hildebrand was Gregory VII.) "and Bonifaces, using a style which was no longer of this century."

moires," Volume II., page 269).

By Protestant England, Mr. Smith should remember, no Pope was ever so much admired as Pius VII., whose act of courage was worth to the all-powerful Emperor's enemies an army of a million men. Napoleon knew this and wreaked his vengeance on the Pontiff by dragging him from Rome and imprisoning him at Savona where, as Mr. Smith admits, he was held in "duress" during the Emperor's proceedings at Vienna to prove that he had never been validly married to Josephine

Yet these acts of courage do not satisfy Mr. Smith, who has a very high ideal of what he sonorously but obscurely calls "the Pontificate of Morals. Speaking of the marriage of Napoleon to

Maria Louisa, Mr. Smith says: "It was not Josephine only that was wronged by the imperial bigamy; it was the Church at large But where was the "imperial bigamy"? Im perial trickery there was, but where was the bigamy? Mr. Smith would find it very diffi cult to prove that Napoleon was ever validly married. Napoleon sent to the Curia at Vienna (not the "conclave," a word improperly used by Mr. Smith), the documents and statement sworn to by Cardinal Fesch and three other witnesses, and attested also under oath by Count Otto, the French Ambassador-Calvinist-which documents and statements satisfied the Curia that Napoleon had neve given a true consent in the religious mar-riage of Josephine. The scholar can consult Helfert ("Maria Louisa," Wien, 1873), a classic authority on this special part of the subject. To all this test subject. I out the testimoly followed his plaintiff no answer was made. What was the Vienna Curia to do? What could an English or an American court do under the circumstances? The Curia decided according to the unquestioned testimony in favor of Napoleon's contention that his marriage to Josephine was invalid. The decision satisfied the conscience of the Emperor Francis and of his daughter Maria Louisa, who immediately married Napoleon. What should the Pope have done in this case? Mr Smith seems to think that it would have been 'Hide-brandie' for him then to excommunicate Napoleon again. But this would have been a waste of powder. The ordinary laws and doctrines of the Church were known to all the agents of the Church were known to all the agents of the Church were known to all the agents of the Church were known to all the agents of the Church were known to all the agents of the Church were known to all the agents of the Church were known to all the agents of the Church were known to all the agents of the Cherna Curia and the excommunicated Maria Louisa? No! because she was in good faith and consequently not a criminal. Only a crime justifies so severe a penalty as excommunicated Emperor Francis? No! because he, too, considered the Gecision of the Curia a valid one. The fact that the matrimonial court organized by Cardinal Fesch at Paris to try the validity of Napoleon's marriage to Josephine lacked jurisdiction was known only to experts in canon law. The people at large saw everything done according to the forms of law and were not scandailzed by the divorce of Josephine or by the marriage of Maria Louisa. The Pope, therefore, if in his prison he was free to act at all in the matter, was wise in refraining from pronouncing a new public censure which could add nothing to Napoleon's punishment, but would punish the innocent woman. Maria Louisa, and only cause greater scandal. Mr. Smith finds my defence of Pius "canonical defence cannot be "moral" or what does he mean? The question of Napoleon's punishment, an tiff no answer was made. What was the Vienna Curia to do? What could an English

and moral defence. Does Mr. Smith mean that a legal defence cannot be "moral" or what does he mean? The question of Napoleon's marriages and divorces is a canonico-historical one, and no one is competent to treat it who does not know the law as well as the facts in the case. I give the law and the facts. It is Mr. Smith who is at the bar. But let us come back to Mr. Smith's history.

He twice repeats the assertion that the ecclesiastical marriage of Josephine was "celebrated at the special instance of the Pope" This is contrary to historical truth The Pope, being neither omniscient nor inspired, knew nothing of Josephine's private affairs until she reported them to him at Paris. Knowing that her civil marriage was shall and Knowing that her civil marriage was null and void by the canon law in France, she be-sought the Pope to have her marriage made valid in the eyes of the Church. The Pope then refused to crown Napoleon until the religious ceremony had taken place. Here again the Pope was "Hildebrandic," for he forced Cæsar in his own palace to obey the law of the Council of Trent.

Again, Mr Smith calls the death of the Duke d'Enghien a "murder," and speaks of the "shudder" which passed over Europe on account of it. Mr Smith's language is too often forensic rather than historical. The Baron de M neval, a well-known contemporary, who was on the spot and knew all the persons taking part in the trial and conviction by court-martial of the unfortunate. Knowing that her civil marriage was

the persons taking part in the tra-viction by court-martial of the us Duke at Vincennes, is a better all this question than Mr. Smith, wh hundred years after the event M neval flatly contradicts Mr. Smith moires du Baron de Méneval," Tom page 300, Paris, Dentu, 1894. Mr. Smith says that the restoral

page 300, Faris, Dentil, 1991.

Mr Smith says that the restor:
Catholic religion in France by
"was the consideration" which
Plus VII. to consent to go to Paris
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which the Pope agreed to condone
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torical proof and is unworthy of
critic. The Pope condoned not
compromised nothing by crown
who was in fact and in law the
the French. Does Mr Smith for
was after the restoration of relixio
and after the crowning of Napoleo
excommunicated him? If the
timed, as Mr Smith charges, why
afraid to excommunicate a man
destroy religion in France as easil
restored it?

restored it?

Althoughtit ignores the law, m facts, makes insinuations and dences not warranted by the law on the case, Mr. Smith calls h "moral." Considering the facts. "moral." Considering the history present them, writer in THE SUN owes it

and his own reputation as a scholar to with draw his hasty charges of cowardie and he of "moral" character against one of the rose sentle, patient and courageous Papes of he century HENRY A. BRANN, D. D. Rector of St. Agner's Church New YORK, July 11.